Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF] True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back." [PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, No. 23. VOL. 3. LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1826. WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS

OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

For one year in advance, specie,		2 50
Six months,	do	do 1 50
Three months,	do	do 1 00

If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing, the price will be one third more—No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

From the Frankfort Argus.

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

SUBSTANCE *of the evidence on the Trial of Jeroboam O. Beauchamp for the murder of Solomon P. Sharp.*

ON THE PART OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Wedaesday, May 17th.

Dr L J Sharp stated, that on the night of the 6th of Nov last, that on which his brother was killed, he was called out to attend on a black woman belonging to Mr C P Bacon, and had been there between an hour and an hour and a half, when a servant of his brother's burst open the door, and said his mistress had sent for him and that his master was dying on the carpet. He went as fast as he could. supposing that his brother had been taken in some fit, and on the way met Dr Scott who told him he had been murdered. When he came into the house, he found his sister, Mrs. Sharp, sitting on the floor with a pillow in her lap and his brother's head upon it. After some enquiries, he examined the wound. It was made with a very sharp instrument which he supposed to be a butcher knife, and penetrated the body about two inches below the pit of the stomach. It was sometime before he made up his mind whether the wound was made with an instrument sharp on both sides or not; but after making several experiments and recently examining the cuts in his brothers night clothes, which did not seem so smooth on one side as on the other, he had concluded that the wound was inflicted with a knife. When the person now arraigned was brought back to Frankfort, seven or eight days after the murder, he sent for witness while on the other side of the river, to come and see him. Witness resolved to go, and asked Gen South, Col Taylor and Gen Hardin to go with him telling them to notice the prisoner's countenance, particularly, when they met, and that he would also observe it himself. The rest of the company went in first, and witness entered afterwards. He came within about five steps of the prisoner before he was observed. Beauchamp on turning round and seeing him, said, "How do ye do, Dr Sharp! Is this you Dr Sharp?" He then observed, that he had sent a message to witness desiring to see him, but understanding he had refused to see him, he had written, and asked witness if he would receive his letter, and was told he would. Prisoner then gave it him and his hand sensibly trembled as he handed it.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness returned no answer to B's salutation, nor did B approach him. It was after a short pause that he said, is this you Dr Sharp?

Witness did not see Joel Scott until morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning he was told that a stranger from Simpson county had put up at Mr Scott's; but he did not think of Beauchamp. Afterwards, he saw Mr Scott or Mr Blair or both together, and was asked whether he knew that his brother had any enemies? He answered, not one so far as he knew. Mr Scott then told him, that Beauchamp staid the preceding night at his house. He did not then suspect Beauchamp, or know that he entertained the least hostile feeling towards his brother. It was some time after, that having conversed with Mr Brooking and learning that Beauchamp had met Mr Miller on the road that morning and had not told him of the murder, connecting these circumstances with those detailed by Scott, he began to think he might be the murderer. He had no agency in sending for Beauchamp, except that he furnished some money to bear expences. He knew Beauchamp very well. His brother knew him well also; but not so well as witness. He had put into Beauchamp's hands, at the recommendation of Mr G Work, a note due his brother, for collection, amounting to $75, which he collected and transmitted the money. He did not at first suspect Beauchamp, but thought of others, although his mind had no grounds to settle down upon. He had once or twice suggested one or two voices to his brother's wife; but she did not recognize them as the murderer's. During the winter his brother always slept in the room adjoining that in which he was murdered, where he slept that night; but in the summer he slept in the back room at the right hand of the passage, then occupied by Mr Bass and himself. His brother had changed from the latter to the former room from seven to ten days before his murder. The publication in the Argus in March last, signed with his name, was true so far as its statements depended on his own knowledge; particularly in relation to certain certificates, so far as he knows or believes. It was the general impression in the morning, that the track through the garden was that of the murderer or of some person who was with him. It was his impression, that the murderer must have run down the gravel walk by the stable; but others thought he passed through the garden. At that time, all thought it the track of the murderer or an accessory; but afterwards he began to doubt whether it was not his brother's track, as he had seen him in the evening trimming trees in the garden, and this he mentioned to Harvie, Bibb, and others. Dr Scott had, by mistake, put on his brother's boots and was then absent. As soon as he returned, witness sent for Mr Harvie, and Mr Bibb, the latter of whom came, and on measuring the boot by the measure of the track, he was satisfied that it was not his brother's track. He has now no impression but what the track was that of the murderer or an accomplice.

Mrs Sharp stated, that on the night of her husband's murder, she was awakened by a knocking at the door in the alley, which she supposed to be some of Mr Bacon's family after Dr Sharp. She awoke before her husband, and on his waking, proposed to him to go to the door herself. But he said no, and the knocking still continuing, he got up and went to the door and asked, who is there? The person without answered, "your friend, John A. Covington," and he said he had been knocking at the front door some time. Her husband asked him how he came to be so late? He answered, that he had lost his way or got bewildered over the river, and on reaching town, found all the taverns full, and had come here for lodging. Her husband told him he should have it. On hearing the name, John A Covington, and a strange voice, she was a little startled, and getting up, stood in the door of the bedroom, opening into the room where her husband was. He opened the door, and as it was lighter out of doors than in the room, she distinctly saw the assassin as he entered. She did not see him extend his arm to take her husband's hand; but from the whiteness of the latter's night clothes, she was enabled to see him extend his hand and presumes the stranger took it, and they advanced a little into the room. He then said, "Are you Col. Sharp?" Her husband answered, 'I am.' "I am,' said he 'John A Covington—dont you know me?" Her husband replied, 'I dont think I do.' At that moment she perceived her husband start back suddenly, when she screamed and running back through her room and the porch into the room occupied by Dr Sharp and Mr Bass, alarmed Dr Scott, told him there was mischief going on in the house and enquired for a pistol. Dr Scott ran, but she called to him to get a candle and he went after one. She ran back through her own room into the dining room door which opens into the porch, she thought she heard her husband give one groan. As she entered the room, she saw a man standing on the steps, and when the light of the candle was seen advancing, he ran. The voice made such an impression upon her that she always said she should know it, if she ever heard it again. The reason it made such an impression was, that John W. Covington, her husbands friend, of whom she thought the moment she heard the name of Covington, has a peculiar voice, so much so that she would sooner trust her ears than her eyes to recognise him. These circumstances drew her particular attention to the voice. It was so dark she could not distinctly see the clothes of the assassin. As to size, he seemed too large for Beauchamp, unless he had on a great coat or cloak. He was neither very tall nor very low. She had since heard Beauchamp's voice; and she heard the same voice she heard that night. She could not be mistaken. It was at Mr M'Intosh, the tailor's. She was in Mrs. M'Intosh's room when Beauchamp came with two others into the adjoining passage to dinner. She was about as near him as she was on that night, She was then anxious to hear him out of doors. He was drawn into conversation in the yard, and she heard and saw him through the window. The impression was so strong, that she almost fainted.

After the murder, several gentlemen being present, they took the body away. In her distress, she ran out and around the house. As she went round she saw a man standing with his hands on the dining room window looking in. He ran past her and within five feet. She called to the gentlemen that there was the murderer. They ran out, but seeing nothing, thought she was alarmed and imagined she saw some person. She thought the person she saw at the window, was the one that ran across the garden.

CROSS EXAMINED.

When the man knocked at the door, she wakened, and on his knocking a second time, she wakened her husband. The murderer seemed larger than Beauchamp without his cloak on; but when she saw him at the jail with his cloak on, his size seemed to correspond precisely. The person that ran by her had no cloak on, and she is satisfied could not be the murderer. He appeared about the middle size; and she did not think quite so large as Beauchamp; but she did not see them in the same situation. She never knew that Beauchamp entertained the least hostile feeling towards her husband. She was well acquainted with Joel Scott, but not so well with M'Intosh, who were the only persons at M'Intosh's when she heard B's voice. She knew it was not the voice of Scott or M'Intosh. She knew that B was to speak, but she did not know when. When she first heard his voice, she said, it is like it; when she heard him speak further, she said it must be the voice, & as he progressed in conversation, she was sure it was. She had suspicions that he was the assassin before she went to hear his voice. The statements made in her publication in the Argus, particularly relative to certain certificates are true, so far as she knows or believes. On the night of the murder she had revolved in her mind, who could have been so much the enemy of her husband? She then could fix on but one person as at all suspicious, and his voice did not correspond with that she had heard. But for the voice, she should have suspected the murderer to be another person. She never had seen Beauchamp or heard him speak before in her life. Mr. Rowan had advised her to get placed in a situation where she could hear B's voice, and Joel Scott had also given her the same advice.

The Jury and the Counsel then went in a body to view the house and garden of the late Col Sharp that they might better understand the testimony.

William Allen, a witness attached for non-attendance at the last term, appeared and gave as his excuse, that Mr Darby had brought the subpoena down and put in his name in his presence; that he, Darby, told him it would not probably be necessary for him to attend at that term, as he was almost certain the trial would not come on; that if it was likely to do so, he would inform him by letter; that from Darby's agency in the business and the publications in the newspapers, he supposed that he, Darby, was employed to aid in preparing the case on the part of the Commonwealth; and he therefore thought it not necessary for him to appear. The Judge took time until the next morning to consider, and then excused the witness, observing that he did not think his excuse a very good one.

Several other witnesses made their apologies and were excused.

John Lowe stated, that sometime ago he was riding with Beauchamp, when the conversation turned upon Lawyers. B said he believed he would quit the profession. Witness approved of it, and in conversation as to the conduct of lawyers, told him of an instance in which he thought Col Sharp had treated him very ill as a witness in a suit in Bowlingreen. The story took up some time in telling, and B said nothing. After witness had got through, B raised his hand and said, "John Lowe, the man I intend to kill I never say any thing about."

Witness was at B's house on the evening of his return from Frankfort. He asked B where he had been? B said, to Frankfort. He asked, when he arrived there? B said, on Sunday evening. He asked, when he left there? B said, on Monday morning. He asked him, what news? B said, none in particular. He asked if he had done his business? B said he had done it to his satisfaction. B's sister Melinda observed, that her brother had brought home a flag. Witness asked, what flag? B said a red flag. He observed, a red flag was a token of war. B said, yes, of war and victory too; that the red flag is kept flying in victory; and by God he had gained a victory. After the conversation about the flag, B turned to witness and said John Low or Capt Low, I believe I shall soon be a Christain. Witness told him it would be a good thing. B said he had been lately more induced to think there was a God than ever before; for things had so turned up with him of late, that he believed God would give vengence to those who ought to have it. B did not inform witness of Col Sharp's murder.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness lives about two miles from B's house. He was not there when B came home, but got there between sun down and dark.

Question by Mr Mayes. What was your motive for going to Beauchamp's that evening? Witness said he had rather not answer that question. The Counsel for the Commonwealth insisted and the prisoner's counsel objected; and after argument the judge decided that witness was not bound to answer.

To further questions the Witness answered, that the first conversation with Beauchamp was shortly after his marriage and the second the evening of his return from Frankfort. He did not know that it was a secret in the neighbourhood where B was gone, but it was a matter of enquiry; he did not know until the evening preceding his return.

Thursday, May, 18th.

Mr Kelly, an attached witness, gave as an excuse the same facts as those stated by Wm Allen, with the additional one, that he had no horse and could get none. The Commonwealth's attorney asked him, if he did not know, that Mr Darby was not prosecuting attorney in this district? He said he did not. The court excused him on the ground of want of a horse; but thought it a poor excuse that he had received information different from that contained in the subpoena, unless from the party summoning him.

Mr Lowe being again called, stated, that Beauchamp had been for some time preparing to leave the country. The night of his return from Frankfort, he had solicited witness to drive his wagon as far as Hopkinsville, which he at first declined but finally agreed to do it for double wages. He was to start the next sunday morning, at which time B said he would or must start, and appeared very anxious. Witness had received written communications from Beauchamp, which he would produce if required.

He then produced a letter and a written communication consisting of six sheets of paper, which it appeared he had received through the wife of Beauchamp. The counsel for the prisoner admitted, that the letter was good evidence, but objected to the other paper because it was not addressed to him and he had received it from B's wife. An argument ensued, at the close of which the papers were handed to the judge, who took time to read and consider.

Mr Lowe further cross examined.

Witness received the letter sometime before the other paper. He thought it was prisoner's wife that handed him the letter, but it might be his brother. He had received letters by both, but could not tell whether he had received more than one by his brother or not.

James C Hayes, stated that two years ago sometime before last Christmas, in a conversation with Beauchamp after a dispute between them arising out of the manner in which B had treated him while examining him as a witness against a person taken up for horsestealing, witness three times mentioned Col Sharp to him as the most eminent Lawyer in the country &c. when B said "damn Col Sharm, dont name him to me; if ever I get an opportunity I'll send him to hell, where he ought to have been many years ago." Witness lived 25 miles from Beauchamp's and had lived there 20 years.

Patrick H Darby stated, that of the immediate death of Col Sharp he knew nothing. He was first informed of it in his room before day. He supposed the evidence wanted from him a statement of the declarations made to him by a person whom he supposed to be Beauchamp. In septemper 1824 he was returning from Tennessee to elizabethtown in Kentucky, and had stopped at Duncan's well to drink, when a man rode up about the size of Beauchamp and asked if he was not Mr Darby who had lately removed from Nashville to Kentucky. Witness replied, that he was. He then said he wanted to employ him in some business. Witness said, he was a candidate for business. After speaking of it as a matter of delicacy, he told witness that he supposed he had heard of the former connection between Col Sharp and his wife, and said he had claims on that account against Col Sharp. Witness did not recollect, whether the claims were bottomed on a promise made to himself or to his wife, but thinks it was his wife. He said, Col Sharp had promised $1000, 200 acres of land and a negro, one third of all which he offered to witness if he would bring a suit against Col Sharp. Witness told him that Col Sharp was a man of standing at the bar; and besides, there was a law of the state which prohibited the taking of such a fee. Witness asked, what evidence he had to establish the claim? He said he had evidence, but witness did not remember whether he said it consisted of papers or not. Witness told him his business would be at Elizabethtown and not in Franfort, with the exception of the Federal Court. He said, he was going to Missouri and the suit must be brought in the federal court. Witness then thought it his duty at once to tell him, that he could not enforce these claims, because the consideration was vicious. He then got into a rage, said that S P Sharp's conduct towards his wife had been wrong; spoke very highly of his wife; and said if Col Sharp did not settle these claims he would come to Frankfort and shoot him down in the streets. Witness told him Sharp was a man of property and would rather settle these claims than have such a suit brought against him, and if he, witness, settled in the state, he would hear of it: and in that case, if he would send him the papers he would try to procure a settlement from Col Sharp. After witness had remounted his horse and was travelling along the road, he began to reflect what had been said, and he particularly remembered, that in riding through a small old field he considered how far he should be bound to conceal what had been said to him, should any thing serious ensue from the threat, on account of having been consulted as a lawyer. Last winter he passed along the same road to the well and saw the same old field. He is satisfied the conversation was held at that place. It was about the 1st of Sept. 1824 He should not have known Beauchamp to be the man. His countenance did not make so strong an impression on his mind as to cause him to remember it. He had on light clothes and rode a small horse.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The man who consulted him at the well, did not tell his name, that he could remember. The well is about 200 yards from the house. It is not his impression, that the person who consulted him, was at or came from the house, or that he had so stated before the examining court. He rented an office in Frankfort in 1823; but was in Tennessee during most of the year 1824. He at first advertised and intended to settle at Elizabethtown. The reason which led him to reflect how far he might be bound as a Lawyer, in case the person executed his threat, to conceal it, was, that such a question had arisen in Tennessee in a case in which he was concerned. The person stated that Col. Sharp had refused to comply with his promises, but he did not know whether application had been made by himself or not.

Question by Mr Pope. Did you not state on your former examination, that the person consulting you, said, Col. Sharp had not refused to comply with his promises!

A Witness could tell what he said. When he told the person that Col. Sharp was a man of property and would rather settle the claim than have a suit brought against him, and that he would apply to Col. Sharp for that purpose, he said Col. Sharp had not refused to settle it in preference to standing a suit.

Q Did you not state at first, that this conversation took place at Brandenburg in Meade county?

A On the evening after the murder, I consulted with C. P. Bacon and Col. Taylor, upon sending out persons on the different roads to ascertain who had left Frankfort on that morning. and gave $10 for that purpose, as no effort had been made. I however met Robert Crittenden, who told me that Beauchamp had been here. When it was first stated that Beauchamp or the man who had married Miss Cook had been here, I remembered this conversation, but had some difficulty in locating it, or recollecting where it was. I communicated it to Dr Brown, Mr. Chapman and others, and told them it was at Brandenburgh. Mr William Allen had introduced me to a man at that place, whom I believed to be Beauchamp, and I thought I had there heard him threaten Col Sharp; but when I saw Beauchamp, I did not recognize his face as the same.

Q Did you not state unequivocally, until just before the examination of Beauchamp, that the threats you had heard B. make, were made at Brandenburg!

A I did so state.

Q Did you until that time, ever intimate to any human being, that you had heard Beauchamp threaten Col Sharp's life at any other place, save at Brandenburg?

A I never did. I did believe it was at Brandenburg.

Q Did it ever occur to your mind, until shortly before the examination, that you had heard these threats at Duncan's well?

A It did not.

Q Did you not continue to state, that it was at Brandenburgh, until you ascertained that Beauchamp never had been there?

A From the time I was told that Beauchamp was here on the night of the murder until I saw him at Hampton's, I stated that I had seen him at Brandenburg and no where else. Beauchamp then said he had never been there.

To further questions, the witness replied, that when he found that the conversation was not at Brandenburg, he began to consider where it was; that the conversation had made a deeper impression on his mind than the place where it was held; that he had no secrets in this business; that he wished Mr Hardin was here to state all he had ever said to him; that he did tell Mr Hardin he tho't he had passed Beauchamp's house and seen his wife; that he had asked Mr Miller where Beauchamp resided, and was told he lived off the road; that he learnt the house he had mistaken for Beauchamp's was Mr Jackman's; that in passing he rode up to the house and saw Mrs Jackman, who told him that her husband was out; that he saw Jackman coming to the house with a bag; that he never was at Beauchamp's house or saw his wife; that he had said that Thomas Carroll, brother of Governor Carroll of Tennessee, had told him in Elizabethtown, on hearing of Col. Sharp's annunciation as a candidate last year, he believed if he were elected, he would never take his seat, for that Beauchamp would kill him. Witness said, Carroll was a man of bad character, and no man ought to be convicted on his testimony. Witness said, that last year he was conversing with Dr. Brown and J. J. Crittenden, when Col. Sharp came up; that he told Col Sharp they were soliciting Mr. Crittenden to offer as a candidate, and he understood that if Crittenden was a candidate, he, Col. S would be; that Col. Sharpe said, there was no authority for the report, and further said, as witness believes, that if Crittenden would come out he would support him. Witness had no evidence that Beauchamp never was at Brandenburg but his own assertion, which would not go far with him.

Question by Mr. Pope. What reason had you to suppose that the house at which you called in Simpson county was Beauchamp's house?

A It is not usual for lawyers to live in the woods. I had no reason, but that Beauchamp was a lawyer. I was told that B was a lawyer, and lived several miles from Franklin; that a lawyer lived there; and it was near that place where I had seen Beauchamp.

Q When did you pass that house?

A I have passed it three or four times in as many years. Last winter I did not go so low down.

Q When did you get an impression, that it was Beauchamp's house? Was it when you passed it?

A No; it was a subsequent impression, taken up last fall after Col. Sharp was killed, and grew out of the circumstance of Jackman being a lawyer and living about seven miles from Franklin, which corresponded with the account I had heard of Beauchamp. Witness went to Col. Miller's room for the purpose of enquiring where Beauchamp lived, but could not tell whether it was before or after he was brought up.

Q Did you have any conversation with any person at Brandenburg relative to Col. Sharp?

A I do not recollect whether I had or not.

Q Are you or are you not satisfied, that you never was at Beauchamp's house; that you never had any communication with him, or his wife, or his family, except with him at Duncan's well?

A I never saw Beauchamp's house, never had any conversation with him except at the well, and never saw his wife or his family.

Q Have you had any other communication, direct or indirect, oral or written, with him, his wife, or family, except as you have related!

A I have never had any other communication with him, his wife or family, before the murder or since, except at Duncan's well.

Q Have you been at Duncan's since?

A I have.

Q Did you see any marks upon the rails there that you recollected?

A I went from Frankfort on purpose to procure the means of supporting my own statements, which were called in question. I told several persons in Franklin, that while talking with Beauchamp at the well, I had taken out my knife and cut a notch in a fence rail, which I thought I could find. I asked several gentlemen to ride with me to the well, and Mr Mills went. I found the fence and a rail cut, bearing marks of having been cut about that time. If it be not the same, it is another like it and cut in the same manner.

Q Was you on horseback when Beauchamp accosted you?

A No; I had alighted. I had been making merry with my friends in Nashville the night before, and getting dry, had stopped to drink.

Q Did you not state on your former examination, that as you rode by Duncan's some one called to you from the house, and told you there was a gentleman there who wished to speak to you?

A Not that I recollect. If I said any thing of the kind, it must have been in relation to Jackman's house.

Q Did you never describe to any person Beauchamp's furniture nor his wife?

A I never did describe B's furniture or his wife. I recollect telling Mr. Hardin, the woman I took for Mrs. B. had a little white headed child standing by her in the door; but I believe Mrs B has no children.

Q Do you not recollect stating on your former examination, that a man called to you from the house as you was riding by and told you there was a man there who wished to see you, and that the man you take to be Beauchamp, came out and you walked with him to the well?

A I do not recollect making any such statement. If I did, it was incorrect. I am satisfied it was not so.

To further questions the witness answered, that he had no distinct recollection, that the man told him his name, nor could he say that the prisoner is the same man; he has no doubt that he told him he had married Miss Cook; if he had thought his threat serious, he would have communicated it to Col. Sharp, but he thought it mere gasconade; that he had been informed various rumours were afloat implicating him in this affair; that previous to his departure to the South, he had gone to the office and got twelve blank subpœnas, some to be used for the support of his own statements and character, and some for the conviction of the prisoner; that he took them without knowing what witnesses he should summon; that he had no confidence in that man (pointing to Jereboam Beauchamp, the uncle of the prisoner) after he saw his letter to his nephew; that he determined to traverse the lower country to procure the means of vindicating himself, and armed himself because he must pass through the country where the Beauchamps live; that he had started in this business to tell the truth and maintain his character here or elsewhere, if it were at the expense of his life. (He then read a copy of the letter of J. Beauchamp to his nephew in jail, charging him, Darby, with the murder, and declaring that he would use every exertion to fix it on him.) This was his motive for taking the subpœnas; he had no confidence in the prosecution here at one time, nor until he learned that Mr. Sharp, (Absalom as is supposed) was engaged in it. J. H. Holeman told him of the letter; he went to Scott, and through him got McIntosh to let him see it and take a copy.

Q Do you not consider the conviction of J. O. Beauchamp important to yourself?

A I do not.

Q Why then did you carry your exertions beyond the support of your own character?

A So far as I have carried them further, I have acted as a citizen. I believed it my duty as well as that of every honest man, to aid in bringing the murderer to punishment. I felt justified before God and the world, and have nothing to fear from either.

Q Did you not just state, that Mr. B's letter was the motive which roused you!

A That was part of the motive.

Q Was it not your *chief* motive?

I was among the first here to propose sending out to discover the murderer; I was anxious for his detection; but I should not have taken the trouble to ride from here to Franklin, and over a dangerous road too but on my own account.

Q Did you not at the commencement, avow that the conviction of the prisoner, was necessary to exculpate the Old Court party from this crime?

A The charge made against that party of having instigated the murder, was a base act and known to be false by those who made it. I believed it was necessary for the honor of the state, that there should be a thorough investigation. I did not believe, that the Old Court party did it; but I knew not what might have been done by the New Court party.

Q Did you not stimulate the prosecution for the purpose of relieving the Old Court party from suspicion as a "Constitutional Advocate!"

A I thought it necessary that an investigation should take place, and that it ought not to be remitted; for I thought it necessary, that the country should be rid of the foul calumny that a base man had started, [looking and pointing, it is said, to one of the Editors of this paper who was engrossed in noting down his testimony.]

Q Did you ever state your reasons, why uncommon exertions should be made?

A They were, that the guilty might be found out and hanged, whether he be for the Old Court or the New Court.

Q Was you not apprized early that you was suspected!

A I was first informed of it in January by Gen. Wm. Hardin. I saw the slander in the newspapers, and was told it was to be kept up by little and little until near the election when it was to be divulged in full for base purposes.

Q Did you ever intimate to Col. Sharp, that any person had such claims against him or had threatened his life?

A. I never did to him or any body else. I had no conception, that Beauchamp's threats indicated any thing more than a momentary passion or overflow of feeling. After informing Dr Sharp Hardin and Crittenden of the threats, from the loose manner of my recollection I did not wish to be called on as a witness, and told Dr. Sharp that by sending down to Bowlinggreen. I had no doubt he could procure evidence of threats; for I presumed he had said the same thing to others that he had said to me. But I told him, if he could not procure similar evidence from others, I would testify although I did not wish to do it. I did not at any time think B's threats other than idle; but after I saw Col Sharp murdered, I knew it must have been done by somebody: for he could not have killed himself. The question was who did it? As soon as I heard that the man who married Miss Cook was in town, I recollected his threats and communicated them to Dr Sharp.

To further questions witness answered, that he had nothing to do with the prosecution; if Beauchamp be innocent he wished him acquitted if guilty, convicted; he had stated to Dr Sharp, that proof of threats could be obtained, as he believed, by sending down into B's neighborhood.

and it had turned out so; when he learnt that B was in town that Scott suspected him, that he was suspected at the bridge, he took up the impression that the threat which he thought idle, might have been serious and might have been carried into execution; that between Col Sharp and himself there were no angry feelings; that he had for some time associated with him at the bar and as a friend, that he had been at the house of Col. S. and the latter had been at his room; that they had no difference but in politics and had never passed an angry word; that he had at the request of the people, spoke against him on the stump, once at Mr. Kendall's and once at Mr. Clinton's: and in relation to the Federal Rules, they were both on the same side; that on that subject, there was some misunderstanding as to Col S's opinions; and he rose and explained himself to the people and there was no dispute.

Q. Did you not state in the presence of Mr. Rowan and others that it was a lawyer Beauchamp to whom you was introduced at Blandenburg?

A. I stated, that I thought he was a lawyer

Q. Did you not previous to your former examination, state to John U. Waring that you had never heard Beauchamp threaten the life of Col. Sharp?

A. Sometime after the apprehension of Beauchamp, Waring and myself remained together in the Court of Appeals' room after every other person had retired, both for the purpose of enquiring of the other what he knew relative to this affair. Waring told me, he had heard in Lexington, that I had heard Beauchamp threaten Col. Sharps life. I told him that it was a mistake and must have been founded on my detailing the conversation of others, and mentioned what Carrol had said to me. I did not state what I knew to Waring; but on the former examination, admitted that Waring's statement was correct. Waring and myself differed in some points about Col. Sharp.

Mr. S. L. Maguire stated that on Sunday evening preceeding the murder, he was in Lawrenceburgh, 13 miles from Frankfort, about an hour by sun, when a gentleman rode up and enquired the name of the place and the way to Frankfort. Witness rode on after and overtook him. He asked if witness was going to Frankfort, and was answered that he lived but a small distance from there in the country. He said he expected he had ridden five miles out of the way. Witness asked where he left the Bardstown road, and learn that it was at Gist's Witness told him, if he had taken the left hand at Col. White's place, he would have saved about a mile. He had on the same dress the prisoner has on, with a handkerchief, tied around his head, which witness thought to be an old fashioned spotted silk handkerchief but was not positive. He had to raise up his head when he went to look ahead.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The mistake in missing his way was a natural one, as the Lawrenceburgh road was the larger and plainer one

James Taylor stated, that he saw a man with a handkerchief around his head, apply at his father's for lodging on the night of the murder, but did not know it to be Beauchamp. He said he was unwell and would like a private room; but was told that he could not obtain one; that the house was full and there was no other way in which he could sleep but on the dining room floor. He recommended him to Capt Weisiger's. Witness had no idea what sort of Handkerchief he had on his head.

Capt Weisiger had applied to Joel Scott to take in persons if he should be crowded, but knew nothing about the prisoner.

Mr. Robert Sacra said, that on the evening before the murder, a man called at Capt. Weisiger's tavern after supper, to get lodgings. He had a striped handkerchief on his head and said he had a head ache and wished to procure a room by himself. He could not be accommodated, and witness directed him to Joel Scott's. He does not know the prisoner to be the man; but he sent but one person to Scott's that night.

Mr. Joel Scott stated, that on the night preceding the murder, a gentleman rode up to his door and said he wanted to stay with him all night; that he could not get accommodated at the taverns; that at Taylors they could accommodate his horse but not himself, unless he would sleep three in a bed; that at Weisiger's, he could sleep two in a bed, but his horse could not be accommodated. A servant took his horse, &c, and he walked in and took of his hat and a handkerchief which he had tied round his head. Witness asked if he was unwell, and was answered no, but that he had been, riding through the barrens; and the woods were on fire and the smoke hurt his eyes and made his head ache a little Witness asked where he was from, and he said from the Green River country. He went out to the stable as he understood, and was gone 20 or 30 minutes. After supping and conversing a while, he proposed to retire. Witness took a candle and shewed him up stairs into the room where he was to sleep. He said he generally read a while before he went to bed, and requested the candle to be left with him, which was done. Late in the night witness heard a noise up stairs, which at first supposed was his mother, or another person sleeping in the house; but on listening he heard the latch of the door rattle, and heard a person go down stairs and hawk and spit as he passed, by which he knew it was the stranger. He laid and listened for his return so long, that not hearing the clock strike, he thought it had stopped, and went to sleep without hearing him return. A servant came into his room early, and told witness that Col Sharp had been murdered. He got up and went to Col Sharp's house where he met with Mr. Harvie, Mr. B Taylor and several others, who told him the particulars and stated that the murder was committed between one and two o'clock. Witness then said that perhaps he had entertained the murderer, and told them that a stranger who lodged at his house had got up and gone out between one and three o'clock Some person proposed that they should go and see whether the man was there. Mr B. Taylor Mr Henry Payne and another person went with witness As they came near the house, it was proposed that they should all go up into the stranger's room together; but he objected to it, as he had some delicacy in intruding so rudely on his lodger who might be innocent Witness took a candle waked up Mr Barlow, a person sleeping in his house, then went into Beauchamp's room; and found him standing by the bed with all his clothes on except his coat. Witness told him a most horrible murder had been committed on Col. Sharp last night. He said, it was an extraordinary case or a horrible thing. Witness said to him, history did not probably record a murder so horrible in all its circumstances. He said nothing. Witness returned to the men who went with him and told them the man was there. They asked how he looked? Witness answered just like other men under similar circumstances, and told them to go and stop the report of their being any suspicions against him as coming from witness. As witness was talking with Mrs. Scott B. came in, and after being invited to take a seat, called for his horse. Witness asked him if he would not stay until the Legislature was organized, that he might carry the news? He said he was in a hurry and should have been off very early if he could have found the Register's office open, and that he had already lost two or three days in coming up at Bloomfield. As he was starting witness told him he had staid with him all night and he had not yet the pleasure of knowing his name. He replied his name was Beauchamp. Witness asked if he was a son of Jerry Beauchamp, and he said no. He asked if any person was suspected of the murder, or whether there was any way in which he could be found out? Witness told him none that he knew of. There was a wash bowl and pitcher of water in the room where B. slept, and witness observed that he had used them, and thrown water into the fire place; which had run across and washed out the ashes and was dry. There was but a small fire when B. went to bed, and in the morning there was wood in the fire place but it was not burning.

Beauchamp had sent for witness to call and see him in the Jail, and enquired what he would state relative to his going out, appearance &c. Witness told him and he said it was true. He added that he had been out oftener than he knew of; that he had set down and read three quarters of an hour; that he had then took the wash bowl washed his feet, dried them and threw the water in the fire; that he then went out and was gone a quarter of an hour; that he had then returned; that he got up again at the time witness heard him, went out and was gone about an hour. Here he paused, and witness thought he was about to to tell where he was; but he said no more. Witness then told him he did not wish to entrap him, but would be glad to know what he went out for at the time he heard him? He said it was a matter of delicacy; that he wished he had been apprehended at first; that it would have been easy for him to shew where he was then but it might be difficult now, that character was involved in it. Witness told him that when character and life were both in danger, it ought not to be difficult to determine whether he would lose both or character only. He evaded further conversation on the subject. He sent for witness a second time and asked several questions which were answered. Witness then told him that he had not answered his question. He said his counsel had advised him, that unless he could show clearly where he was, it was better to leave the whole to conjecture. Mrs Scott had found a cinder of some kind of woollen or silk article in the fire place, and B. said it was a hand stall he had worn upon a sore on his hand, but that it had got well, and not wanting it longer, he had thrown it in the fire.

CROSS EXAMINED.

When he returned from Sharp's with Taylor and Payne, he had a suspicious mind, and it was with such a mind that he entered Beauchamp's room. But he regretted that he had expressed a suspicion upon so slight grounds, and although on entering the room and mentioning the murder he thought the countenance of B. that of a guilty man, yet he returned and told those who were with him, that there was no evidence to convict the man of guilt, and begged them to stop the report started by him. He was induced to do this from having once before in Georgetown got into difficulty by speaking too freely about a man He wished the men to go away with the impression that there was no evidence of guilt although he never got rid of the impression that B. was the guilty man. He afterwards talked with Brooking and others, and learnt other circumstances which made him wish the man should be pursued. B told him the reason he did not speak of the murder to Miller was, that he entertaieed unfriendly feelings towards him, &c. B. started away before breakfast.

Mrs. Scott said, she went into the room after B. left it for her husband had told her to search it carefully. Mr Scott was scarcely at the Penitentiary when she heard B. tell a servant not to make a fire in the room, for he was going away. He was invited into the dining room and asked to drink. As he was doing so he spoke of the murder as an awful deed and asked if any person was suspected? She told him nobody. He enquired whether they did business so early at the Register's office. He stepped out and she was about to go to his room, but he returned, went up stairs a minute, then come down and went out again. She then went and examined the room, the bed, the towel, the washbowl and every thing Every thing appeared as usual, except their appeared to be an unusual quantity of dust about the hearth and water had been thrown into the fire which had boiled up on the hot bricks and run half across the hearth. She looked at it until she thought she could account for it. She also found in the fireplace a small cinder of something woollen or silk, which she preserved. She saw nothing to excite suspicion and sent for Mr. Scott and asked him what made him suspect the man; for she was unwilling to suspect the stranger who had lodged in their house. He told her, &c.

(*Evidence to be continued.*)

MAXIMS.

Live constantly in the unshaken belief of an overruling Providence; of an infinitely good as well as Almighty Being and prize his favor above all things.

Observe, inviolably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.

SAM: COOLIDGE.

2——tf.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT making appropriation for compensation and mileage to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the compensation and mileage, granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Delegates of Territories; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May 13 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT further to amend the Charter of the town of Alexandria.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That tenements and lots of ground within the town of Alexandria, on which taxes, assessments, or charges, remain due and unpaid, to the Common Council of the said town, for the space of two years, or shall hereafter remain due and unpaid for that space of time, or so much of said lots as may be necessary, may be sold at public auction, for the payment of the taxes, assessments, or charges which are, or shall be due thereon, with the expenses attending the sale: *Provided*, That, before any such sale be made, an affidavit of the Collector of the District or Ward, in which such lots lie, stating that no goods or chattels of the person or persons charged with the payment of such taxes, assessments, or charges, sufficient to satisfy the same, can be found within the corporation, shall be lodged with the clerk of the Common Council: *And provided*, That public notice of the time and place of such sale, shall be given, by advertising in some newspaper published in the town of Alexandria, for at least six months, where the property is assessed to persons residing out of the United States; three months, where the property is assessed to persons residing within the United States, but without the District of Columbia: and six weeks, when the property is assessed to persons residing within the District of Columbia; in which notice shall be stated, the street or streets, on which lots lie, the streets by which the square in which they lie is bounded, the name of the person or persons to whom they have been last assessed, on the books of the assessors, and the amount of the taxes, assessments, or charges, due thereon: *And provided further*, That the purchaser or purchasers shall not be obliged to pay, at the time of such sale, more than the taxes, assessments or charges due, and the expenses of sale; and that, if, within two years from the day of sale, the proprietor or proprietors of such lot, his, her, or their heirs, representatives or agents, shall repay to such purchaser, or to the Mayor, the money paid for such taxes, assessments, or charges and expenses, as aforesaid, with ten per centum per annum, as interest thereon, or make a tender of the same, he or she shall be reinstated in his, her, or their original title; but if no such tender be made, within two years next after such sale, then the purchaser shall pay the balance of the purchase money of such lot or lots, into the Treasury of the Common Council, where it shall remain, subject to the order of the proprietor or proprietors, or his or their legal representatives; and the purchaser, on the payment of the whole amount of the purchase money, shall receive a title to the said lot or lots, in fee simple, from the Mayor, under his hand, and the seal of his office, which shall be deemed good and valid in law and equity.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Common Council of Alexandria shall have power to provide for the establishment, maintenance, and superintendance of public schools, and for the registering of births, marriages and deaths, and shall have power to preserve the navigation of the Potomac river, within their jurisdiction; to erect, repair, and regulate public wharves, deepen docks and basins, and to limit the extension of private wharves, into the harbour; to authorize, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the drawing of lotteries, for effecting any important improvement in and to the town, which the ordinary funds and revenue thereof will not accomplish; to restrain and prohibit the drawing of other lotteries, the keeping of tippling houses, and all kinds of gambling; to provide for the licensing, texing, and regulating auctions; theatrical, and public shows and amusements, and venders of lottery tickets; to appoint guagers of casks, inspectors of domestic spirits, measurers and inspectors of wood, lumber, and bark, grain, coal, beef, pork, fish, butter and lard; weighers of hay, fodder and straw; and to regulate by law, the inspection, measurement, and weighing of the articles aforesaid; to regulate party and other walls and fences, and to determine by whom they shall be kept in repair; to direct in what part of the town buildings of wood shall not be erected, and to regulate the size of bricks to be made or used; and shall have power to restrain and prohibit the nightly, and other disorderly meetings of slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and to punish such slaves, by whipping, not exceeding forty stripes, or, at the option of the owner of such slave, by fine or confinement to labour, not exceeding three months for every one offence; and to punish such free negroes and mulattoes for such offences, by fixed penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for one offence; and in case of the failure of such free negro and mulatto to pay and satisfy such penalty and costs, to cause such free negro or mulatto to be confined to labor for any time, not exceeding six months for any one offence; to cause and provide for the removal of all such paupers, vagrants and other persons, as may not be legally entitled to residence within the said corporation: to punish, by fine or penalty, any minor or apprentice, guilty of any breach of any law of the corporation, and unless such fine or penalty, with the costs of prosecution, be paid by the parent, guardian, or master of such minor or apprentice, by confinement to labor for a limited time, not exceeding three months for any one offence.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Common Council shall have power to subscribe to the stock of the turnpike road, which is authorized to be made by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Wiley's Tavern, in the county of Fairfax, to a point of intersection on the Little River turnpike road, or on the line of the District of Columbia," and to any turnpike road, or other public improvement, which has been, or may be, authorized by an act of Congress, leading to the town of Alexandria; and the said Common Council may lay any tax on the property in the said town to promote any public improvement for the benefit of the said town, when, in the opinion of the said Common Council, it may be expedient, which said taxes may be collected as all other taxes are or may be directed to be collected.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act, passed the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty four, entitled "An act supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes," as relates to the town of Alexandria, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 13, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(PUBLIC—No. 39.)

AN ACT to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superior courts of the Territory of Florida, within their respective districts, shall have and exercise original jurisdiction in all civil causes in law and equity, whether arising under the laws of the said Territory or otherwise, where the sum in controversy shall amount to one hundred dollars; and shall have original and exclusive cognisance of all civil causes of admiralty and maratime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade, of the United States, whether such seizures be made on land or water; and of all suits for denalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction, of all suits in which the United States shall be a party, whatever may be the amount in controversy in such causes and suits; and shall have and exercise appellate jurisdiction, in all civil causes, originating in the inferior courts of said Territory, whatever may be the amount in controversy; and shall have and exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences committed against the laws of the said Territory, where the punishment shall be death; and original and appellate jurisdiction of all other crimes and offences committed against the laws of the suid Territory; and original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences which shall be cognisable, under the authority of the United States, committed with the respective districts of the said superior courts, or upon the high seas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said superior courts, and court of appeals, in term, and the judges thereof, in vacation, shall, respectively, have full power and authority, in all civil causes and criminal cases, to issue writs of habeas corpus, of error, of certiorari, of mandamus; of prohibition, of scire facias, and of quo warranto, according to the principles and rules of law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said superior courts, respectively, shall be held as occasion may require, to prevent a delay of justice for the trial of causes of admiralty and maratime jurisdiction, and for the hearing of causes in equity, as often as the judges of the said courts, respectively, shall deem fit to appoint.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said superior courts, respectively, shall have power, in cases where there has been a trial by jury, to grant new trials, as often as may be deemed necessary for the due administration of justice, for reasons for which new trials have usually been granted in the courts of law, and shall have power to administer all necessary oaths or affirmations, and to make and establish all necessary rules of practice and pleading, and for the orderly conducting of the business of the said courts: *Provided*, Such rules be not repugnant to the laws of the United States, or of the said Territory.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That writs of error and appeal shall lie, and may be taken on all final decisions of said superior courts, where the matter in dispute shall amount to the sum or value, of one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to the court of appeals of said Territory; in all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; in all causes of seizure, under the laws of impost, navigation, and trade, of the United States; in all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States, and in all suits in which the United States shall be a party; in all civil causes in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made, and which shall be made, under their authority, and in all civil cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers & Consuls: in controversies between citizens of two different states, and between aliens and citizens of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as appeals are directed to be taken from a district to a circuit court of the United States. And writs of error and appeal shall lie, and may be taken from the final decisions of the said court of appeals, in all such cases, to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions and regulations, as writs of error and appeals are directed to be taken from the circuit courts of the United States And in all other cases, writs of error and appeal may be taken and prosecuted from said superior courts to the court of appeals, in such manner as the Legislative Council have directed, or shall direct.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the regulations prescribed by the nineteenth, twentieth, twentyfirst, twentysecond, twentythird, and twenty fourth sections of the act of the twentyfourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," and by the act of the twelfth of December, seventeen hundred and ninety four, entitled "An act to amend and explain the twenty second section of the act establishing the judicial courts of the United States," as far as said regulations shall be practicable, shall be observed in respect to all writs of error and appeals, from the said superior courts to the court of appeals in the cases enumerated in the first part of the preceding section, and in writs of error and appeals from the said court of appeals to the supreme court of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the said superior courts, respectively, where the courts are held shall keep correct, particular, and regular minutes and records of every day's proceedings of the said courts, and the said clerks, marshals, and district attorneys, shall respectively receive for their services, in all causes of admiralty anp maritime jurisdiction, and in causes arising on seizures under the laws of impost, navigation, and trade, of the United States, the same fees and compensation as are allowed by law to the clerks, marshals, and district attorneys, of the district court of the United States for Louisiana district, in similar causes; and in all other causes, such fees as have been or shall be hereafter established by the Legislative Council of the said Territory. And the clerk, United States' attorney, and marshal, of the court of appeals, shall have the same fees and compensation for attending said court, whilst exercising the powers of a circuit court, as directed in this act, as are allowed to the clerk, attorney, and marshals of the circuit courts of the United States; and, in all other cases, such fees as the Legislative Council of said Territory have established, or may direct.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the superior courts shall only be required to hold a court in one other place, in their respective districts, than the one assigned by the laws of the United States, to be designated by the Governor and Legislative Council; and so much of any law, as restricts said courts to a particular number of days, for the trial of causes arising under the constitutional laws of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of each district shall reside within the same, and execute all the process of said courts, whether arising under the laws of the United States, or of said Territory; and perform all the duties of ministerial officers of the same; and shall execute bond, with security, to be approved by said judges, conditioned for the performance of the duties required of the executive officers, by the laws of said Territory, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which shall be recorded by the clerks of said courts.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That thirteen persons shall be annually elected by the people of said Territory, who shall compose the Legislative Council thereof, each of whom shall be an inhabitant of said Territory, and shall have resided therein one year next preceeing his election; and the term for which he shall be elected shall be one year to commence on the second Monday of December annually. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to divide the said Territory into thirteen convenient districts, so as to give each district, as near as may be, an equal number of free white inhabitants, for the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Council of saie Territory; and he shall also designate places for holding elections in each district, and appoint judges or managers to preside at, and conduct the same, who shall take the same oath, and observe the same formality, as is now required by law, in the election of delegates to Congress. The time and place of holding the elections shall be made known, by proclamation, and sent to each district, respectively; and it shall be lawful for the inhabitants within the respective districts, who are, or may be qualified voters, under the laws of the same, to elect one person in each district as a member of the Legislative Council. And it shall be the duty of the said judges or managers, in each district, to make a return to the Governor of every person voted for as a member of the Legislative Council, in such district, together with the number of votes which each person shall have received, written in full, opposite his name; and the votes in each district shall be canvassed by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, or by such other persons, or in such other manner, as the Legislative Council may hereafter direct by law; and the person in each district, having the greatest number of legal votes, shall be declared elected, and entitled to a seat in the Legislative Council; and in case two or more persons shall have the greatest, and an equal number of votes in any district, it shall be lawful for the Governor to order a new election in such district, in such manner, and at such time, as the Legislative Council may by law prescribe. And the said Legislative Council shall hold a session in every year, commencing on the second Monday in December, in each year, at the seat of Government in said Territory, and continue not longer than six weeks; and the members of said Council shall receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance in Council, and three dollars for every twenty miles, to be estimated by the actual distance from the place of residence to the seat of Government, and so distinctly certified by the Governor of said Territory, in going to, and returning from any meeting of the Legislative Council, once in each session, and no more; and the first election shall be held on the first Monday of October next, and at such times thereafter, and under such regulations, as the Governor and Legislative Council shall direct.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the Legislative Council shall not be eligible to any office created during the period of their service, or the fees of which were regulated by laws passed whilst they were members, or for one year thereafter.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to pass any law imposing a higher tax on the lands of non residents, than those of residents of said Territory.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the several acts of which this is an amendment, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and so much of any of the laws of said Territory, as are repugnant to the same, are disapproved and annulled.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the several acts passed by the Governor and Legislative Council, granting divorces; the four first sections of "An act to amend an act to define crimes," &c. approved December tenth, eighteen hundred and twenty five; and "An act to prescribe the forms of actions," &c. approved December fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty five; the act "in addition and amendment of an act to determine fees," &c. approved December ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty five; and "An act to amend an act regulating judicial proceedings," &c. opproved December eight, eighteen hundred and twenty five; an "Act to provide, in part, for raising a revenue," approved the ninth of December, eighteen hundred and twenty five, be, and the same are hereby, disapproved and annulled.

JHON W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate

APPROVED—May, 15 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 40]

AN ACT for the sale of a House and Lot in New-Orleans, and a Store-House at the Quarantine Ground in Louisana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby, authorized to sell a house and lot, in Royal street, in the City of New Orleans, heretofore used for the District Court of the United States, and a public store-house and lot of land of the Quarantine Ground, in the state Louisana, whenever, in his opinion, the same shall be deemed expedient.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved May 15, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

AN ACT to confirm certain Claims to Lands in the District of Opelousas, in Louisana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several Claims to lands recommended for confirmation in the report of the Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, in the State of Louisana, dated on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and which are designated in that report by letter A, and numbered one, two, three, four, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty two, twenty-three, twenty five, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, fourty-five forty six, forty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-two, fifty--three, fifty-four fifty-five fifty six fifty nine sixty sixty one

sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty five, sixty-six, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty seven, and ninety, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed agreeably to the said report: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall operate only as a relinquishment of the claim of the United States to to the lands hereby confirmed.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHH C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved—May 16, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public—No. 42]

AN ACT to alter the lines between the Land Districts in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the boundaries of the Southern Land District, in the Territory of Michigan, as established by the act passed the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled, "An act to establish an additional land office in the Territory of Michigan," shall be so altered, as that, from the point where the present bonndary line between the third and fourth townships south intersects the meridian line, the boundary of the said District shall run north with the maridian line until it shall intersect the base line, andthence with the said line west to Lake Michigan.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved—May 16, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public—No. 43]

AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands which have been or may be sold for the non-payment of taxes under the several acts passed on the second August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, &c; the fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of the United States, be revived and be extended for the further term of two years, from and after the expiration of the present session of Congress: *Provided, also*, That, on such redemption, interest shall be paid at the rate of twenty per centum on the taxes aforesaid, and on the addition of twenty per centum chargeable thereon; and the right of redemption shall enure, as well to the heirs and assignees of the land so purchased on behalf of the United States, as to the original owners thereof.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate

Approved—May 16, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public—No. 44.]

AN ACT for authorizing the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys, removing obstructions in the River Savannah, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasuary be and he is hereby, emnowered to provide by contract, for building Light Houses and Light Vessels, and erecting Beacons and Beacon Lights, and Placing Buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

In the State of Maine, a Light House on Matinicus Rock, and one on Pemaquid Point.

In the State of Massachusetts, a Light Vessel to be anchored at or near Tuckanuck Shoal, in the Vineyard Sound; the tonuage of the Light Vessel not to be under one hundred and twenty five tons; a Light House on the end of Sandy Neck, at or near the mouth of the Barnstable Harbour.

A Light House at or near the end of Long Point, Provincetown Harbor.

In the state of Connecticut, a Light House at or near the mouth of Norwalk Harbor, to be located on the Rauton Neck, or on the west end of Norwalk Long Island, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasuary, after an examination of those sites shall have been made by suitable persons, to be by him appointed for that purpose. A Beacon on the Round Shoals, at the mouth of Ousatonic River.

In the state of New-York, a Light House at or near Dunkirk, on Lake Erie. One at the East end of Lake Erie, on a proper site to be selected, at or near the mouth of Buffalo Creek. One on the west end of Plum Island, in Long Island Sound; and one on Tibit's Point, in Lake Ontario.

In the States of New York and New Jersey, a Light House upon the Bluff near Fort Tompkins, on Staten Island; one in Princes Bay on said Island: and two on the Highland of Neversink.

In Delaware Bay, a Light House on the Brandywine Shoals.

In the state of Maryland, a Light House on Cove Point, instead of Bear Point, as heretofore ordered. A Light House on Smith's Island, or on Concord Point, at or near the mouth of the Susquehannah River; and a Light Vessel to be anchored at or near Hooper's straits Chesapeake Bay

In the State of Virginia, a Light House on Smith's Island, near Cape Charles, on a proper site to be selected, under the directinn of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the State of North Carolina, a Light Vessel, not to be under fifty, nor exceed eighty tons, to be anchored at the soutowest Straddle of the Royal Shoal. And the Beacon on Federal Point, at the New Inlet of Cape Fear River, to be made a Beacon Light.

In the State of South Carolina, a Light House on Cape Romaine, or its vicinity, or a Light Vessel to be anchored off the said Cape, or its vicinity, the preference to be given to the one or the other, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall best subserve the purposes of navigation, and afford security to the same,

In the state of Georgia, a Beacon on Grass Island at the entrance of Cockspur harbour.

In the State of Mississippi, a Light House on the Mississippi river, at the town of Natchez.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to wit:

In the state of Maine, four thousand dollars for a Light House on Matinicus Rock; and four thousand dollars for one on Pemaquid Point.

In the state of Massachusetts, two thousand five hundred dollars for a Light House at or near the end of Long Point, Province Town harbour; eight thousand for a light vessel to be anchored at or near Tuckanuck shoal, in the Vineyard Sound; and ninety dollars for Spar Buoys, to be anchored, one on the Middle Ground shoal, near the entrance of Salem harbour, and one on the Ledge Rocks, off Dorchester Flatts, in Boston harbour; three thousand five hundred dollars for a Light House on the end of Sandy Neck, at or near the mouth of Barnstable harbour; and two hundred dollars for placing Buoys on proper sites, in or near the harbour of Gloucester

In the state of Rhode Island, sixty dollars for Buoys on Sally Rock, at or near the entrance of the harbour of East Greenwich.

In the state of Connecticut, four thousand dollars for a Light House, to be located on Ranton Neck, or on the west end of Norwalk, Long Island: one thousand dollars for a Beacon on the Round Shoals, at the mouth of the Ousatonic river; one hundred and twenty-five dollars for placing Buoys in the following sites, to wit: one on Brown Reef, and one on Bird's Reef, at or near the entrance of Branford harbour; and one hundred dollars for making an examination and a survey, if necessary to ascertain the utility and expense of erecting Beacons in Long Island, on Shipman's Reef, lying lying near the promontory of the same name, in Stamford, on Smith's Ledge, opposite the town of Darien, and on a Reef known by the name of Patrick's House, at the western extremity of Norwalk harbour.

In the state of New York, a Light House at or near Dunkirk, six thousand dollars, on Lake Erie; two thousand five hundred dollars for one at the east end of Lake Erie, on a site to be selected; four thousand dollars for one on Plum Island, in Long Island; three thousand dollars for one on Tibit's Point, Lake Ontario.

In the state of New Jersey, three hundred dollars for placing Buoys at proper sites, five buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Little Egg Harbour.

In the Bay of Delaware, twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars for a Light House on the Brandywine Shoals.

In the State of Maryland, three thousand five hundred dollars for a Light House on Smith's Island; two thousand five hundred dollars for one on Concord Point, at or near the mouth of Susquehannah river; and four thousand dollars for a light vessel at Hooper's Straits.

In the states of Maryland and Virginia, six hundred and sixty dollars for placing buoys in the river Potomac, to wit: One at Port Tobacco shoals, four on the south side of Nanjemoy Reach, one on Lower Cedar Point Bar, one on Craney Island Bar, and four for designating the channel in that part of the River called the Kettle Bottoms.

In the state of Virginia, ten thousand dollars for a light house on Smith's Island, near Cape Charles on a proper site to be selected.

In the State of North Carolina, nine thousand five hundred dollars for a Light Vessel, to be anchored at the southwest Straddle, Royal Shoal; and two thousand dollars for a Beacon Light on Federal Point, Cape Fear river; and one hundred and sixty dollars for buoys, to placed on proper sites, on the north and south sides of New Inlet, near Federal Point.

In the state of South Carolina, two hundred and forty dollars for Buoys, to be placed on the Bar of Georgetown; and seventeen thousand dollars for a Light House on Cape Romaine, or a Light Vessels to be anchored off said Cape.

In the State of Alabama, three hundred and twenty dollars for Buoys, to be placed on the following Points, to wit: A Spar Buoy at the Southeast extremity of the Shoal projecting from Mobile Point, one on the West side of the Channel on the Bar, one one the Southeast side of the Spit projecting from Sand Island, and one on Dog River Bar.

In the state of Louisiana, one thousand one hundred dollars, for placing eleven Buoys on proper sites, at the entrance of the Mississippi River, and six hundred dollars for three Lamps or Lights, to wit: one for Petit Coquelles, one for Chief Menteur and one for Fort St Philip.

In the state of Georgia, fifty thousand dollars, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to remove obstructions in the River Savannah, below the City of Savannah; one thousand five hundred dollars for a Beacon on Grass Island, at the entrance of Cockspur Harbour. In the State of Mississippi, not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars for a Light House on the Mississippi River, at the Town of Natchez. In the Territory of Florida, not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars for a Light House on Sambo Keys, or or Sand Key

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the Keeper of Quaddy Head Light House, in the State of Maine, shall be allowed, in addition to his present salary, the sum of sixty dollars annunally, for ringing the Bell connected with said Light House, from the time he commenced ringing said Bell.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, when the Light Houses directed to be built on the highlands of Neversink, in the State of New Jersey, shall be built and lighted, the Light Vessel, at present anchored at the Hook, shall be removed, and anchored at or neas Five Fathom Bank, off the Capes of Delaware Bay. And also, that when the Brandywine Light House shall be lighted, the Brandywine Light Vessel, if the same will answer the purpose, shall be anchored at or near Tuckanuck Shoal, in the Vineyard Sound.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the Light House, directed to be built on a propper site, near Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York, shall be built and lighted, the present Light House near Buffalo shall not be lighted. And that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the light House, heretofore directed to be built on Throgg's Neck, to be erected either on the said Neck, or the Reef adjacent thereto, as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein made shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

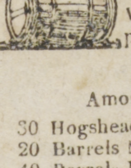
Approved—May 18, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against dealing for or taking an assignment on a note given by me for the payment of a note for five hundred and nine dollars to Jacob Houser, as I am determined not to pay said note. I do not recollect the date of the note or when it becomes due, but it is the only note given by me to said Houser. GEORGE MASON.

June 1st 1826—22-3t*

J: WINN,



HAS just received by the Steam boats WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz.

30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels superior brown sugar,
20 Barrels Molasses—Loaf and Lump Sugar,
40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel.
5000 lbs best green Havanna Coffee,
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Indigo, Coperas, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper,
Best No 1 Chocholate,
A few casks best Cogniac Brandy,
Table salt and nails in kegs,
Queensware by the crate,

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.

May 19, 1826—20-tf.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1826.

☞ If the tall young man, with fair hair dressed in blue clothes, who dropped into our communication box about the 27th ult. a *false* notice of the marriage of two young ladies (sisters) on the same day, intended for publication in the Kentucky Gazette, will favor us with his name, we pledge ourselves to give to it such publicity, as will with certainty insure to him the treatment such a transaction merits.

Mr. John McIntosh jailor of Franklin county has published in the argus of the 7th inst an article stating "that the Governor, had not either before Beauchamp's trial or since visited the jail, or had any communication with Beauchamp so far as I know or believe, either directly or indirectly."

We received the article too late for this day's paper but will give it in our next.

The Rev. John Ward will deliver a Lecture on the principles of *Masonry* on Monday evening next in Daveiss Lodge No 22 which meets in the Grand Masonic Hall at the usual hour, Transient Brothers, as well as those belonging to the different Lodges in this place, are respectfully invited to attend.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

It is currently reported and generally believed

1st That certain great men on Main Street and Jordan's row in the city of Gotham, *are very fearful* that the candidates in favor of the peoples rights opposed to Banks and small kings, will declare generally, in favour of a repeal of the new court law.

2d. That the same persons are fearful if the said candidates should so declare themselves, that the people will support them.

3d That certain demagogues, who are fearful of the consequences of the disclosure of Beauchamp are already laying an anchor to windward to weather the gale.

4th That they who are thus fearful of his disclosure perhaps know some facts which are calculated to Justify their fears.

5th That the reason why Tom Smith does not publish in the Reporter the names of the candidates in Fayette who are in favor of the compromise, is because it would be altogether without precedent, not required by fair dealing, not an act of Justice to his subscribers and not expected by the public.

6 That the author of the communication in the last Reporter signed "Foresight" deserves well of his country and posterity, for the detection of the nefarious schemes of the relief party, as explained in his said essay.

7 That the policy of binding the voters of this county in a written obligation to vote for Messrs Breckinridge, Flournoy and True, is an original idea, and is well calculated to exalt the character of its projector; and that the next caucus of the rules of Fayette will award him a leather medal.

8 That as the decree is gone forth from the Grand Lama, that only 15 candidates in favor of compromise are to be elected in the whole state, that measures will soon be taken to apportion that number in the districts in the state, so that the different divisions may have due representation.

9 That a rule is established, by which none are allowed to call names in public but the editor of the Reporter, who is to have unlimited license to use the Billingsgate vocabulary, "*ad libatum*" and that particularly he is to be allowed to call John Randolph "blackguard," as often as he pleases.

10 That snakes in the grass are much more dangerous than those which are openly seen, and that a flat headed viper, a very severe kind of serpent, is worse even than the old Rattlesnake.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who is an acknowledged statesman, and residing in an adjoining state. (beyond the influence of *party* feelings) to his friend in Lexington is worthy the notice of every true republican.

"Having now some leisure I shall be glad to hear and read every thing about Kentucky.

"You are now doing what I told you long since should have been done last year: Had the cause of attack and defence now pursued by the friends of the New Court, been adopted previous to the last election, I would have pledged my life on a different result. But you must go still further than you have yet done—you must in politics pursue the system of tactics in *modern war, carry the war into the enemy's own territory*,—when you are calumniated and vilified, it is not enough that you defend yourselves merely, but you must *attack in turn*: I know enough of Kentucky to know how valuable many of the greatest boasters are. In 1798 the feds laid claim to all the wealth, talents and morality of the country; it came to be seen however, that the spear of Ithuriel in the hands of Duane presented these braggars in their true character, and upon instituting a comparison, it was found, that a large portion of the talents, wealth and morality men, were bankrupts, drivellers and debauchers. I believe that more was done by that single newspaper in putting down the dominant party of that day, than by all the others on the same side together—the reason was the Aurora not only defended the republican men and republican doctrines, but it *attacked federal men*—it unmasked and exposed their dangerous heresies in politicks.—Their hypocracy in morals and religion, and it pid this by *naming* the *men*, bell weathers, leaders of the party and exposing their rotteoness.

COMMUNICATED.

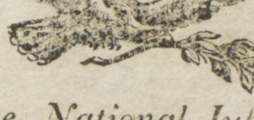
DIED—In Lexington on the 5th instant, Miss MARY HOWARD, infant daughter of Maj. *William T. Barry*, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The last, kind tribute which the living can pay to the memory of the dead, is to record their virtues. To deck with flowers the lonely dwelling of blighted genius, and of early promise is an offering of the heart that springs from the best sensibilities of human nature. It is the only token of regard which friendship can give to the old when they leave us, and it should never be withheld from the young whose opening intellect untimely withers away.—And could we in the present instance, forget the interesting and amiable subject of this notice, the moment she was placed in the tomb—could we cover in silence the history of her painful suffering for two long years—her calm and pious resignation to her unhappy fate, but above all, those christian precepts which so often fell from her lips we would wrong our own feelings and do injustice to that heart which looked for peace and comfort beyond the limits of time. Though unable to walk for a long period previous to her death, yet she was seldom heard to complain of the agony she suffered. To her friends she would sometimes moralise upon the evils of life in a manner that astonished, and with an eye steadfastly fixed upon the mercy of Heaven, proved that she could pass through the valley and shadow of death with the calm fortitude of a Christian.

Had she recovered, her intelligence and goodness would have adorned the circle she seemed destined to move in—but her friends have this belief to console them, that she has gained the highest prize that awaits the virtuous and good.

——In this place on the 6th inst Mr. *Abraham Whitaker* formerly of Baltimore.

FOURTH OF JULY.



The National Jubilee.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE will be celebrated in the vicinity of Nicholasville, where refreshments, the very best the country can afford will be provided for the accommodation of such ladies and gentlemen as may please to attend, by their very obedient serv't

MOSES HAWKINS.

23——1t.

The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to
23——tf.

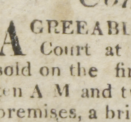
Commissioners Sale.

AGREEABLE to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court at their September term 1825, will be sold on the first day of July between the hours of ten A M and two P M to the highest bidder on the premises, a brick house and valuable lot on high street in the town of Lexington, the property of the heirs of Robert M'Cormick dec'd.—on the lot is a well of good water—Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser to give bond to have the force of a replevy bond with approved security, and a lien on the land.

DAVID M'GOWAN,
RICH'D L. DOWNING. } Com'rs.

June 9th, 1826--23-3t*

TAKE NOTICE.



STRAYED away from the farm of Mrs Parker on Davidsfork, on Monday night last a Chesnut Sorrel Horse, well made, about 14 or 15 hands high blind in his left eye and branded with an (O) on his left hip. It is probable that he will try to make his way to Shelby county where he was raised, any person taking him up and delivering him to the subscriber in Lexington shall be liberally rewarded for so doing. D. HERAN

June 7, 1825--23-tf

ABSCONDED.

FROM the Lunatic Asylum on the evening of Friday the 2d inst. FENNIL SHADRICK a peacable Lunatic 22 or 3 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, a straight square built man, appears to be frightened when spoken to, and will rarely give an answer; had on only an old white hat, a dirty pair of pantaloons and shirt with one sleeve ripped. Whoever will deliver him at this establishment shall be rewarded

ANDREW M'CALLA Super't.

Lunatic Asylum, June 9th, 1826—33-3t.

Doctor Ratrie

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY,

IN Lexington until the first of August next.—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr. Norton's Apothecary's Shop.

June 9, 1826 2 -tf.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 8th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 29th of Oct 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas Tibbatts to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Tibatts, to the mortgaged property, being the lot and buildings whereon he resides in Lexington and which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty one dollars, with interest from the 21st of Oct 1824 together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Tibbatts upon his paying into Bank the sum for which it may be sold with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board
JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

23——tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August, by virtue of a Mortgage executed by John Maxwell to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, being Thirty Two acres and 7 poles of Land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Hickman Road more particularly described in said Mortgage; to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of $320 with interest from the 22d of January 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Maxwell, upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of of the Board
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 11th of Sept 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette county court) by John D. Halstead, Eliza A Halstead Eliza M Humphreys and James H Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for Cash or Notes, of said Bank, the mortgaged porperty, being a tract of land adjoining the Town of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of 384 dollars with interest from the 26th February 1825, together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

23——tds

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August next, by virtue of two Mortgages executed by Elisha Allen, to the President and Directors, of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the Mortgaged property, being a lot and a Brick building thereon situate near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of $128 with interest from the 22d of October 1824 and $58 with interest from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board.
JOHH H. MORTON Cash.

——23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next, (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Leven Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June 4th and 24th of August 1821 all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court,) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the Mortgaged property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U. binding on high and lower streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums (to wit) $350 with interest from the fifth of June 1824. $228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & $140 with interest from the 29th of Jan. 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Young upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

——23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

at Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Augt. 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court,) by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Polmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit,) In-lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Polmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors $320 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and $290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Polmanteer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

——23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington June 6th, 1826.

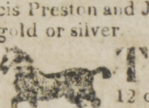
NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 27th of April and 8th of July 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly discribed in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerks Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost &c

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

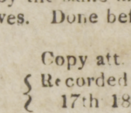
By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

23——tds

Taken up,



BY John West living at the intersection of the strouds and Limestone roads near Lelington, two BAY MARES the one with a star and snip, both hind feet white, about 15 hands high 4 years old some saddle spots, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised by Francis Preston and John Payne to be worth 45 dollars in gold or silver.



THE other a blood bay no white except saddle spots fifteen hands high about 12 or 13 years old, creast fallen, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised by the same men to be worth 50 dollars in gold or silves. Done before me this 6th day of April 1826

W. WEST, J. P.

Copy att. JAMES C. BOGGS, d c f c c.
{ Recorded April 17th 1825 } 22—3t

Commissioner's Sale.

ON Monday the 19th day of June next will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security with interest from the day of sale; One lot of ground on the north west side of Rose street adjoining the lot of Mr Hutchin's on Main street, Lexington, and a fractional part of a lot on the south east side of Rose street, it being the property of Samuel Vanpelt deceased. This sale is made in pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court in Chancery at their February term 1826. THOMAS NELSON.
Commissioner.

Lexington, May 26 1826—21-tds.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.

April 6, 1826—14-tf.

Book & Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

POET'S CORNER.

For the Gazette.

'Tis sweet to muse in solitude,
On months and years now past;
'Tis sweet to know past conduct good,
To think that it will last,
'Tis sweet to think on childhood's hours
So innocently gay;
'Tis sweet amidst the shady bowers
To view the sun's last ray.

'Tis sweet amidst the spreading trees,
To hear the little warblers sing;
'Tis sweet, reclining at our ease,
To list when bells at distance ring.
'Tis sweet, in yon extensive cave,
To stand and view the rippling stream,
Begin its journey to the wave,
Its source beneath the earth unseen.

'Tis sweet upon the bank to sit
And see the fishes sport and play;
Or view the lambs in sportive fit,
Activity and joy display.
'Tis sweet within that coolest shade,
To pore o'er Scott's or Byron's rhyme;
'Tis sweet to sit in solitude,
And read the news of present time.

'Tis sweet to live in converse kind,
With friends our hearts approve;
'Tis sweet to bear those friends in mind
Divided from our love.
'Tis sweet to see the sparkling eye
Of beauty beam with joy;
Sweeter, to hush the rising sigh
And beauty's smile enjoy.

'Tis sweet beneath fair freedom's tree,
Our time to pass in joy;
Let none infringe our liberty,
Let none our right destroy.
Long may its branches, spreading wide,
Aristocratic power keep down;
Long, long may freedom's son's deride
And humble tyrants with a frown.

OSCAR.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4–tf.

JAMES SHANNON, *Late of Wheeling, Va.*

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25–tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 —12–tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Stable of Daniel B. Price in Nicholasville on the night of the 27th inst a sorrel horse, four years old this Spring, fifteen and a half hands high, hind feet white with some red spots around the edge of the hoof, a spot one or two inches long mixed with white and red hairs behind the withers, on the left side produced by the Saddle, a few white hairs above or near the curl in the forehead, a very small white spot on the right side of the rump a scar on the left side about the middle of the body which has the appearance of a burn, (the three last mentioned marks only discoverable when tolerably close noticed) the hair a little worn off, of the side by the saddle skirts, no other marks recollected.—

I will give the above reward for the horse and detection and conviction of the thief or twenty dollars or the horse if found out of Jessamine County, if found in the county a reasonable reward—the Horse was raised on the farm of John Price Clarke county, and if at liberty it is probable he will make his course to that place.

JEFFERSON PRICE.

Nicholasville March 29 1826—13—tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2–tf

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to *the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St* between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c. &c, will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6. 1826—14–tf.

JAMES M. PIKE'S

Official Prize List of the eighth day's Drawing

OF THE

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Monday the 1st inst. ☞Numbers with no amount against them are Prizes of TEN dollars each.

20		1247		2256	15	3398		5373	
40	15	1315		299		3417		4402	
54		359		2337		440		411	
56		1424		376		467		422	
154	20	433		393		3507		444	
167	500	440		395	15	522		461	
175		464		397		543		5510	
195		470		2408		549		524	
207		494	20	426		561		590	
233		497		433		3603		597	
241		498		441		618		4607	
246		1505		444	15	633		615	
323		522		458	15	661	20	683	
338		529		493		3700	15	691	
348		537	15	2522		708		698	
382	15	549		549		716	50	4708	
469		569		555		720		744	
476		580		2616		745		774	
599	15	594		654		771		795	
601	15	1621		2714		3824		4824	
637		628		723		830	20	846	50
651		675		725		843	100	880	15
662		676		756		3912		891	15
765		1756		2816	15	950		4906	
866	20	1831		856	15	971		927	
916	20	886		857		980	50	962	
962	1000	895		861	20	4004		977	15
964		1969		3023		32	15	5150	
965		995	100	76		33		141	
976	15	2001		3111	20	37	15	149	
1065		8	100	123		65		160	
69		86		141		86		166	
81		2107		3236		4118		174	
86		157		267		125		183	
1104		168		281	50	153		5200	
113		2203		3342		4223	20	210	
116		205	15	356		226		225	
163		2080		361		275		298	
182		219		370		4305		(2857)	
1240	15	257		396		325		(4463)	

NINTH DAYS DRAWING.—*Monday, May 8.*

27		1039		2053		3133		4310	
30		55		74		163		355	
45		71		77		174		4506	
48		94		94		3261		518	
98		1101		2106		269	50	543	50
112		125		142		289		571	
119		143		158		295		589	
123	15	178		159		3341		4601	15
125		196		173		351		621	
162	15	1212		188		383		640	
239		217		2239		3407		664	
266		230		259		444		680	
275		261		271		449		682	
277		284		2318		450		690	
291		1330		378		492		4727	
345		331		381		3518		786	
351		345	20	394		547		790	
411		353		2428		596		4870	
414		1402		440		3602	20	878	
426	15	450		455		603		883	
441	50	473		456		657		886	
444		1534		457		662	100	5001	
467		1605		2508		689		14	
496		644	20	514		2702		15	
497		660		519		718		59	
648		1704	20	579		729		66	
688		753		585		757		69	
741		781		598	50	784		79	20
746		791		2628	15	3808		5120	
766		1816	500	2702	50	816		124	
772		827		706		873		131	
777		836		753		894		162	
788		877		757		3932		181	
832		1902	20	773		4027		5203	
838		935		775		66		204	
873		944		783	15	91		237	
874		972		2804		4187		247	
856		981		853	15	4258		260	
932		994		2940		281		272	
973		2027		984		4300		284	

ALL AGENTS.

Are required to close sales, and send in UNSOLD TICKETS & NETT PROCEEDS, in twenty days from this date WITHOUT FURTHER ADVICE—and those persons having purchased Tickets upon the INSURANCE PRINCIPLE, must close their contracts immediately.

The 10th and last day's drawing will be made as soon as possible—but in consequence of its requiring some time to close accounts with Agents abroad and make disposition of unsold tickets in hands, the public must not expect it will take place under 60 or 90 days. Undrawn Tickets are now worth 15 DOLLARS each—but there being a great number in hand unsold, the price will not be advanced immediately. They can still be obtained for TEN DOLLARS, and Shares in proportion, notwithstanding the wheels have gained rising 10,000 Dollars.

☞The 11th class will shortly be announced.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

May 9.

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHARTT AND ROBINSON have just receiv'd their *Spring Goods*, consisting of a very general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*.

They invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington. May 2d 1826—18—tf

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,

HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts. May 2nd 1826—18—tf.

A. W. COTTEN,

COMMISSION AGENT,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO

THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROB'T M DAWSON, Wellsburgh, Va.
JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.
ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
BENJ F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans.
KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T.
M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio.
D. MILLER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN M'LAIN & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock Ark. Ter.

Little Rock, May 2, 1826—32–3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18–tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austins best CLOTHS and CASSIMERS low for cash.

LEXINGTON *HOPE FOUNDERY.*

Richard Henry

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

Lexington, Oct 14, 1825.—41–1y

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the ballance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

☞The Eagle at Maysville, the Mountsterling Whig, the Flemingsburgh Star, the Farmers Chronicle Richmond, Weekly Messenger Russelville, Western Citizen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for payment.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826.—16—6m.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has taken the *Olympian Springs*, so well known as a favourite Watering Place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT,

For visitors during the Watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, & to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied. THOS. I. GARRETT.

Rates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season:

For a Lady and Gentleman per week,		$4 00
Children,	do.	2 00
Servant,	do.	2 00
Horse,	do.	2 00
Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day		1 25

Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra.

☞Mr WM H. CLAY will have PRACTISING BALLS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs.

P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least.

T. I. GARRETT.

April 25—17—3m.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

FRESH TEAS.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO,—

GROCERIES.

TEA,	RICE,	MUSTARD,
COFFEE,	PEPPER,	INDIGO,
SUGAR,	ALSPICE,	STARCH,
CHOCOLATE,	HONEY,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	CINMAMON,	SOAP,
FIGS,	SALTS,	CANDLES,

Spanish and Common *CIGARS*,
TOBACCO,
Spermacetti *OIL* for *LAMPS*,

LIQUORS.

London Madeira, in Bottles,
Sherry Wine,
Domestic Wine,
Cherry Bounce, two kinds,
French Brandy,
RUM,
Old Peach Brandy,
Old Whisky,
Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,
In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48–tf

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms. JOHN BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45–tf.

A CONTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLE TREES

WILL be kept at Mr JOHN BRYAN and Son's Saddleshop on Main street, Lexington where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826—10–tf.

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825 –30–tf.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by col. Sharp, in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49–tf.

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine

FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—tf

RAGS, RAGS.

I WILL give, two and a half cents per lb, for good clean linen and cotten rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheap Side Lexington.

18——tf G. W. ANDERSON.

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next.

☞Tuition fees will be in gold or silver.

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l.

February 22 1826—8–tf

The Celebrated Maryland Pony,

LITTLE TOM,

STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAPS, 3 miles east of Lexington on the *Boonsborough* road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 25th December next, or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August.

TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills.

G & A. DUNLAP.

April 14 1826—15 tf

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Sct April term 1826

Thomas S Smith and others Complainants

AGAINST,

Samuel McD. Moore and Sarah Moore administrators of Andrew Moore dec'd. DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and they haveing failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said deft's do appear here on or before the first day of the next July Term of this court and answer the Complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this Commonwealth for two callander months successively and this cause is continued until the next Term.

A copy test

19——2m DANL. B. PRICE, Clk. j. c. c.

CROSS KEYS

THE Subscriber has taken this well known stand on the corner of Main and Spring streets; where he intends keeping a house of

Entertainment,

for those who may favor him with their custom.

Having had long experience in this business he hopes his TABLE, BAR, STABLE and WAGGON-YARD will give general satisfaction.

E. H. HERNDON.

March 13th 1826—11–tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening a large and splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, selected by himself, consisting of *British, India, French and Domestic*, among which are—

Blue and Black Electorial Superfine Saxony and London CLOTHS—Ingrain Carpeting—Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7—Flowered Paper for rooms.

An extensive assortment of *Sadlery—Groceries—Hardware—China & Liverpool Wares.* All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. To Wholesale purchasers he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD,
No. 49, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

March 12 1826—4t.

P. S. The lovers of good WINE can be supplied with a few Half Barrels on reasonable terms.

J. T.

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel,
The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages,
Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers
Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18–tf

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

HAS just received from the Eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail;

together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLERS

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sole disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price $1—each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIM'S PANACEA $2.50 per bottle.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—9–tf

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court March term, 1826.

Hugh Foster and John Varnum, Complts.
against
James W Shamburgh, James Harper and Thomas Bodley, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Shamburgh is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to Law and the Rules of this Court. On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that unless said Defendant do appear here on before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainants bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copp Attest

A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C

April, 7 1826. 14—9t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having it in prospect to remove to the state of Alabama offers for sale his FARM at Wappetaw adjoining that of Mrs Mary H. Breckinridge, seven miles north of Lexington and situated immediately on the North Elkhorn Creek. This Farm contains *three hundred and seventy three acres of first rate LAND*—the whole enclosed with a good and substantial fence—two hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, with a good proportion of meadow—the remainder is divided into two woodland pastures, one on each side of the creek, both of which are well set with grass, and contain an inexhaustible supply of stock water. On the Premises are a large and comfortable two story dwelling house, handsomely situated and neatly finished—a large frame BARN with spacious stables attached thereto—two large double corncribs well finished—two Kitchens, a stone springhouse over a never failing spring, with several other useful outbuildings—also a superior APPLE ORCHARD containing upwards of three hundred bearing trees; two hundred of which are grafted and of well selected fruit, together with Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, and a large Garden well supplied with vegetables, fruits and shrubbery. He considers it unnecessary to give any further detail, but trusts it will not be deemed extravagant to say, that a more valuable and highly improved Farm is seldom brought into market. Gentlemen who may feel disposed to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises. Should it be desirable to the purchaser, the subscriber would prefer selling with the farm the present crop, together with a portion of his stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and the farming tools. The price and terms of payment will be made known upon enquiry, and possession given, if desired, on or about the middle of October next.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

Wappetaw, April 26, 1826——17——tf.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,
do. do. Tea do do. do.
Plates Twifflers & Muffins,
do. Oval Dishes,
do Covered do. very handsome,
do Soup Tureens
do Sauce do
do Bakers and Nappies,
do Mugs and Pitchers,
do Bowls, Basins and Ewers,
do Teapots, Sugars and Creams
do Coffee Bowls and Saucers,
do Tea cups and Saucers. &c &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19–tf.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE